

Second Primary Cancers in Melanoma Patients Critically Shorten Survival

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Background: Survival in malignant cutaneous melanoma has improved but increasing survival will result in an increased likelihood of the occurrence of second primary cancers (SPCs). SPCs may adversely interfere with survival. We quantified survival in patients with different types of SPCs, in comparison to known poor prognostic indicators of metastatic disease.

Methods: Data for melanoma and any SPCs were obtained from the Swedish Cancer Registry for years 2003 through 2015, including clinical TNM classification. SPCs were grouped into three ‘prognostic groups’ based on 5-year relative survival of these cancers as first primary cancer. Kaplan-Meier survival curves were generated and hazard ratios were estimated using Cox regression, adjusted for a number of variables and treating diagnosis of SPC as a time-dependent variable.

Results: The total number of first melanoma patients was 28,716 followed by 3,202 (11.1%) SPCs, 1/3 of which had a second melanoma while 2/3 had other SPCs. Among men diagnosed at age over 70 years, who survived at least 10 years, 31.4% had SPC. HRs (95% CI) for survival increased systematically from the reference rate of 1.00 (no SPC) to 1.59 (1.35–1.87) with SPC of good prognosis (78.6% of SPCs) to 3.49 (2.58–4.72) of moderate prognosis (12.0%) and to 7.93 (5.50–11.44) of poor prognosis (9.4%). In patients without SPC, the HRs increased to 2.62 (2.02–3.39) with any nodal metastases and to 5.88 (4.57–7.57) with any distant metastases compared to patients without local or distant metastases.

Conclusion: The data showed that SPCs are an increasingly common negative prognostic factor for melanoma. Future attempts to improve melanoma survival need to target SPCs.

Keywords: melanoma, second cancer, metastasis, prognosis, survival

Introduction

Survival rates among patients with malignant cutaneous melanoma (shortly melanoma) have improved in spite of increasing incidence in many countries.¹⁻³ The improvements in survival have been ascribed to earlier diagnosis of thinner lesions due to alertness and screening programs, which may have also caused “overdiagnosis”.^{1,2,4} It is likely that therapy has also contributed, or will contribute in the future, although breakthrough successes in immunotherapy are yet to show at the population level.^{5,6} Increasing survival will result in an increased likelihood of the occurrence of second primary cancers (SPCs). SPCs were diagnosed in 13.3% of melanoma patients in Sweden and these were often found to be the causes of death.⁷ Second melanoma is the most common SPC in melanoma patients and the risk factors may be shared by first and second melanoma, including atypical

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cutaneous nevi, fair skin color, light eye color, common cutaneous nevi, propensity to sunburn and sunbathing habits, cutaneous freckles, some occupational exposures and predisposition to high-risk and low-risk melanoma-related genes.^{5,7,8} Second primary melanoma is not always possible to distinguish from a skin metastasis from a previous melanoma. Family history of cancer X may also predispose melanoma patients to cancer X as SPC.⁷

The object of the present article is to highlight the assumed adverse role of SPCs in melanoma survival. We posit that any second cancer, including melanoma, is a burden which may interfere with survival. Moreover, as most cancers show worse survival than melanoma as first primary cancers, we further posit that they would additionally worsen melanoma survival as SPCs.

Methods

Cancer data for first and any subsequent cancers were obtained from the Swedish Cancer Registry recording cancers according to the International Classification of Diseases 7th revision (ICD-7) and later revisions. The clinical TNM classification was started in 2002/2003. We considered local nodal (N) and distant (M) metastases, denoted by N+ (N1, N2, N3) or M+ (M1, M2). Because of the clinical TNM system, many patients had an undefined metastatic status at diagnosis; these were denoted Nx and Mx and there were included in the analysis but not listed in the tables. We followed newly diagnosed patients with melanoma from 1st January 2003 until 31st December 2015 for diagnosis of any of the 35 different SPCs including second melanomas. The follow-up for survival time was terminated at emigration, death, or 31st December 2015, whichever occurred earliest. Because the novel aspect of the study was to consider the contribution of SPC to melanoma mortality we considered overall mortality as the survival end point.

We grouped SPCs into three ‘prognostic groups’ based on 5-year relative survival of these cancers as first primary cancer:^{9,10} “good survival” (relative survival >60%) included cancers in the lip, larynx, anus, breast, cervix, endometrium, prostate, testis, male genitals, kidney, bladder, melanoma, skin (squamous cell, SCC), eye, thyroid gland and endocrine, and Hodgkin lymphoma, hairy cell leukemia, polycythaemia vera, myelofibrosis, chronic and unspecified lymphatic leukemia; “moderate survival” (40–60%) included cancers in the remaining upper aerodigestive tract, salivary glands, small intestine, colorectum, female genitals, bone and connective tissue, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma,

acute lymphatic leukemia, chronic and unspecified myeloid leukemia; “poor survival” (<40%) included cancers in the stomach, esophagus, liver, pancreas, lung, ovary and nervous system, and myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia and acute monocytic leukemia.

In this study, SPC diagnoses were considered either by comparing second melanomas to other SPC, or by assessing survival in prognostic groups of SPC (good, moderate and poor prognoses). Kaplan-Meier survival curves were generated for patients with or without diagnoses of SPC. Hazard ratios (HRs) were estimated with Cox regression, adjusted for gender, age at diagnosis (≤ 50 , 51–60, 61–70, 71–80, 81–90 and ≥ 91 years old), year of diagnosis (≤ 2005 , 2006–2010 and 2011–2015), tumor size (T1, T2, T3, T4 and others) and histology (superficial spreading, nodular, lentigo maligna and other melanomas) of the first melanoma (see [Supplementary Table 1](#)). In the analyses, the diagnosis of SPC was treated as a time-dependent variable in order to avoid the immortal time bias.¹¹ For Kaplan-Meier survival curves, individuals with occurrence of multiple events (first cancer and second cancer diagnosed in the same year, death occurred in the same year of first or second cancer diagnosis) were deleted (N=4,567). Analyses related to metastasis were performed among cases with TNM information. Statistical analyses were done with R version 3.4, SAS version 9.4 and Stata 15.1.

The study was approved (February 6, 2013) by the Ethical Committee of Lund University, without requirement for informed consent (Dnr 2012/795). Through advertisements in the major newspapers people were informed about opting out before the research database was constructed. The project database is located at Center for Primary Health Care in Malmö, Sweden.

Results

The total number of first melanoma patients was 28,716 and during the follow-up from 2003 to 2015, 3,202 (11.1%) patients developed SPCs, including 1082 second melanomas and 2120 other SPCs, i.e., 33.8% and 66.2%, respectively. The number of melanoma patients with a defined T class was 24,828. Detailed patients characteristics are shown in [Supplementary Table 1](#).

[Table 1](#) shows the numbers and percentages of SPCs in diagnostic age groups of men and women by minimal survival time after melanoma diagnosis. It shows modest systematic increases (with a few exceptions) in proportions of second melanomas and large systematic increases in other SPCs by increasing age and minimal survival time after first

Table I Distribution of Second Primary Cancer in Melanoma Patients Depending on Survival Time After First Melanoma Diagnosis

Age at Diagnosis (Years Old)	Gender	SPC Diagnosis	Survived at Least					
			1 Year		5 Years		10 Years	
			N	%	N	%	N	%
≤50	Men	No SPC	2602	96.0	1412	94.6	405	92.3
		Second Melanoma	67	2.5	47	3.2	22	5.0
		Other SPC	42	1.5	33	2.2	12	2.7
	Women	No SPC	4048	94.5	2251	93.1	733	91.7
		Second Melanoma	125	2.9	80	3.3	27	3.4
		Other SPC	110	2.6	87	3.6	39	4.9
51–70	Men	No SPC	4739	84.5	2295	80.3	609	77.1
		Second Melanoma	267	4.8	142	5.0	44	5.6
		Other SPC	601	10.7	420	14.7	137	17.3
	Women	No SPC	4495	89.3	2405	86.8	652	83.7
		Second Melanoma	170	3.4	105	3.8	36	4.6
		Other SPC	369	7.3	260	9.4	91	11.7
≥71	Men	No SPC	3263	80.3	1059	72.6	201	68.6
		Second Melanoma	233	5.7	108	7.4	21	7.2
		Other SPC	570	14.0	291	20.0	71	24.2
	Women	No SPC	3180	86.0	1245	82.0	240	76.4
		Second Melanoma	141	3.8	65	4.3	8	2.5
		Other SPC	378	10.2	208	13.7	66	21.0

Abbreviation: SPC, second primary cancer.

melanoma diagnosis. For men diagnosed at over 70 years, second melanoma was found in 5.7%, 7.4% and 7.2% of patients who survived at least 1, 5 and 10 years, respectively. For non-melanoma SPC the respective percentages were 14.0%, 20.0% and 24.2%. Among men diagnosed at age over 70 years who survived at least 10 years only 68.6% were free from SPC (31.4% had SPC). For women diagnosed at age over 70 years, second melanoma was found in between 2% to 4% of cases but non-melanoma SPCs increased in minimal survival groups from 10.2, to 13.7 and to 21.0% of cases. Among women who survived at least 10 years, 76.4% were free from SPC. Female percentages of SPCs were always lower than male percentages, except for non-melanoma SPCs in those diagnosed below age 51 years.

Kaplan-Meier survival data are shown in Figure 1 for melanoma without SPC and with second melanoma or non-melanoma SPC. At the end of the 13-year follow-up, 50% of patients were alive with second melanoma compared to 36% when the SPC was another cancer. Melanoma survival without SPC was 70%. Compared to melanoma without SPCs the HR was 1.65 for second melanoma and 1.82 for non-melanoma SPC.

In Figure 2 survival data are shown for SPCs in prognostic groups, based on the known survival of these cancers as first primaries. At the end of the 13-year follow-up the survival probabilities were 46%, 27% and 9% for patients with SPC of good, moderate and poor prognosis, respectively. The respective HRs were 1.42, 2.32 and 6.24. Note that second melanoma was included in the good prognosis group.

Multivariable Cox survival data are shown in Table 2 for melanoma patients divided into prognostic classes. The difference to Figure 2 was that patients in Table 2 had no local or distant metastases (N0/M0) at the first melanoma diagnosis. The reference category included patients without SPC and included 91.3% of the cases considered; good prognosis 6.9%, moderate prognosis 1.0% and poor prognosis 0.8% of the cases. HRs (95% CI) increased systematically from the reference rate to 1.59 (1.35–1.87) with SPC of good prognosis (78.6% of SPCs) to 3.49 (2.58–4.72) of moderate prognosis (12.0%) and to 7.93 (5.50–11.44) of poor prognosis (9.4%). The respective numbers of deaths were 1494 (reference, 81.2% of all), 207 (11.3%), 57 (3.1%) and 82 (4.5%). The HR of any SPC was 2.21 (1.93–2.54), accounting for 18.8% of all deaths.

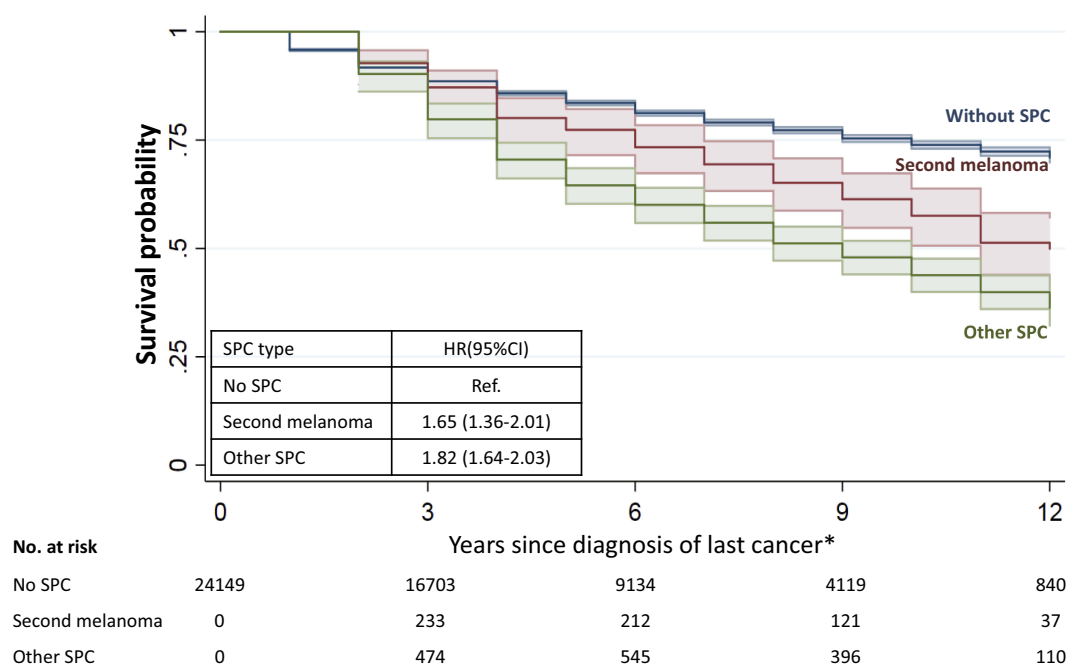


Figure 1 Survival probability after first melanoma diagnosis in patients without SPC, with second melanoma and with non-melanoma SPC. *Last cancer was melanoma for patients during the time with one single melanoma, and was SPC for those from the time with SPC.

Abbreviation: SPC, second primary cancer.

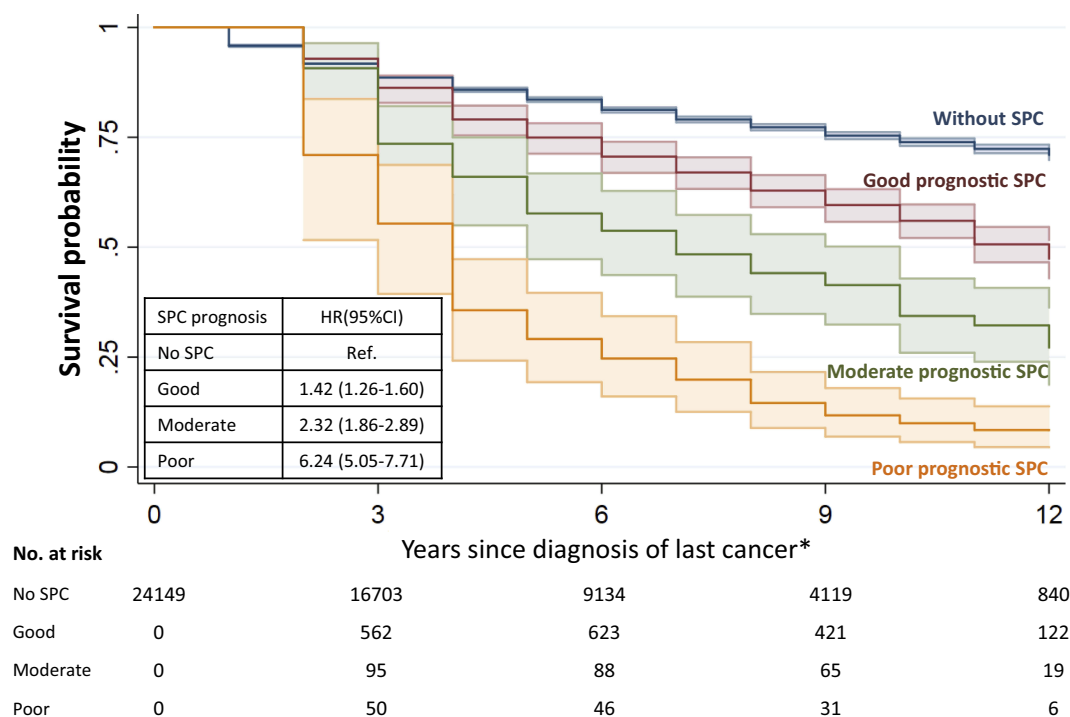


Figure 2 Survival probability after first melanoma diagnosis in patients without SPC and with SPC of good, moderate and poor prognosis. *Last cancer was melanoma for patients during the time with one single melanoma, and was SPC for those from the time with SPC.

Abbreviation: SPC, second primary cancer.

Multivariable Cox survival data in Table 3 consider melanoma patients with metastases and SPCs. The reference category constituted patients without nodal or distant

metastases (N0/M0) or SPC, the same as Table 2. In patients without SPC, the HRs increased to 2.62 (2.02–3.39) with N+ and to 5.88 (4.57–7.57) with M+ compared

Table 2 Survival in Melanoma Patients Without Local and Distant Metastases (N0/M0) Depending on Second Primary Cancers of Different Prognostic Groups

SPC of Different Prognosis	No. at Risk	No. of Death	HR	95% CI		P-value
No SPC (ref)	15,436	1494	1.00	–	–	–
SPC of good prognosis	1162	207	1.59	1.35	1.87	3.12×10^{-08}
SPC of moderate prognosis	177	57	3.49	2.58	4.72	4.75×10^{-16}
SPC of poor prognosis	139	82	7.93	5.50	11.44	1.62×10^{-28}
Any SPC	1478	346	2.21	1.93	2.54	1.54×10^{-29}

Note: Model was adjusted for age at and year of diagnosis, tumor size, gender, histology classification.

Abbreviations: SPC, second primary cancer; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Table 3 Survival in Melanoma Patients Depending on Metastases and Second Primary Cancers

SPC Diagnosis and Metastases	No. at Risk	No. of Death	HR	95% CI		P-value
No SPC						
N0/M0 (ref)	15,436	1494	1.00	–	–	–
N+/M0	274	118	2.62	2.02	3.39	2.24×10^{-13}
M+	313	141	5.88	4.57	7.57	2.92×10^{-43}
Second melanoma						
N0/M0	525	75	1.45	1.15	1.84	0.0018
N+/M0	10	5	4.28	2.37	7.71	1.34×10^{-06}
M+	14	10	11.61	6.82	19.74	1.49×10^{-19}
Other cancer						
N0/M0	953	271	2.59	2.21	3.04	5.72×10^{-32}
N+/M0	14	4	1.27	0.38	4.21	0.6955
M+	9	7	6.82	3.21	14.48	5.73×10^{-07}

Notes: Model was adjusted for age at and year of diagnosis, tumor size, gender, histology classification. N+ includes N1, N2 and N3; M+ includes M1 and M2.

Abbreviations: SPC, second primary cancer; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

to the reference. When SPC was melanoma, the HR was 1.45 (1.15–1.84) in patients with N0/M0, and it increased to 4.28 (2.37–7.71) with N+ and to 11.61 (6.82–19.74) with M+. When SPC was non-melanoma, the HR for patients with N0/M0 was 2.59 (2.21–3.04) and it was 6.82 (3.21–14.48) in patients with M+. Case numbers were low in all categories of patients with SPC and metastases (N+ or M+).

In addition to HRs, it is relevant to consider the proportions of patients. This is however impeded by the large number of patients with undefined metastatic status. Among 22,267 melanoma patients with a defined T class, 195 (0.9%) patients had distant metastases (M+) but many patients were diagnosed as Mx.

Discussion

Based on the Swedish Cancer Registry we showed that SPCs are an increasingly common negative prognostic factor for melanoma and the prognostic consequences of SPCs could be predicted by their known survival data as

first primary cancers. The incidence of melanoma has vastly increased in Sweden during the past half century but it is not known how this might have influenced the incidence of SPCs.² SPCs following melanoma were reported in an earlier Swedish study with a 31-year follow-up from 1958 through 1988; 7.6% of patients were diagnosed with SPC and of these only 15% were second melanomas.¹² In the present study of 13-year follow-up, 11.1% of patients were diagnosed with SPC and of these 1/3 were second melanomas. Improving survival may be a contributing factor for these differences of apparently increasing proportions of SPCs, but increased reporting of SPCs to the cancer registry may be the main explanation.

Around year 2005 the 5-year survival in melanoma was 89% in USA, and in Europe it was a few percent points lower.^{1,13} While the US 5-year survival for localized melanoma was 96%, it was only 41% for metastatic melanoma.¹³ The importance of distant metastases is well established as a prognostic indicator but in the present

study, we show that SPCs are another factor worsening survival in melanoma, irrespective of the metastatic state. The survival implications of SPCs have not been considered earlier with the exception of second or multiple melanomas.¹⁴ We showed that among men diagnosed with melanoma at age over 70 years, who had survived at least 10 years, 7.2% were diagnosed with second melanoma, and 24.2% with non-melanoma SPC, thus adding up to 31.4%. Among women the respective percentage was 23.5.

These proportions are much higher than those for patients with metastases. Unfortunately, the Swedish clinical TNM data do not allow assessment of the proportions of patients diagnosed with metastases (because of the number of undefined cases, Nx, Mx) but a source using the Swedish Melanoma Register reported the proportions for stage 3 (i.e., N+/M0) at 2.3% and stage 4 (i.e., M+) at 0.7%.¹⁴ The literature on the proportions of localized and distant metastases varies widely; e.g., in the US SEER data they are given as 9.9% and 3.4%, and in the Norwegian Cancer Registry as 5.0% and 3.2%, respectively.^{15,16}

The effects of multiple melanoma diagnosis on melanoma mortality have been shown in the literature.^{14,17,18} However, limited studies reported how SPC other than melanoma can influence survival in melanoma patients. We showed that the prognostic consequences of SPCs could be predicted by their known survival data as first primary cancers, in line with recent findings on benign hematological neoplasms.¹⁹ The poor prognosis group, affecting around 0.9% (139/15,436) of all melanoma patients but 4.5% of their deaths, showed an HR of 7.93 and included fatal malignancies such as pancreas, lung, ovarian and nervous system cancers and myeloma. The most common SPC was melanoma, constituting 33.8% of all SPCs in this study of maximally 13 years of follow-up. The caveat is that the spectrum of SPCs changes over follow-up time. Table 1 shows that the proportions of second melanomas modestly increased over the minimal survival time, while for non-melanoma SPCs the increases were large. The implication was that second melanomas were diagnosed relatively early after first melanoma as a consequence of clinical follow-up focusing on the skin. The alternative reasons are that second melanomas are in fact metastases from the first melanoma, or that the first melanoma had modified host skin susceptible to second melanoma, through immunological mechanisms for example.

The HR for second melanoma in Table 3 was 1.45, in line with a Swedish study measuring melanoma-specific survival (HR 1.48).¹⁴ That paper discussed other studies where no survival disadvantage was observed for patients with second melanoma. Nevertheless, a recent Norwegian study reported an HR of 2.67 for patients with second melanoma.¹⁶ An important technical note concerning survival studies is that they are liable to the immortal time bias.¹¹ This can be avoided by treating SPCs as a time-dependent variable, as was done by us and by the above authors.

While early diagnosis of thin, non-ulcerated lesions promotes favorable survival in melanoma, what can be done for prevention or early diagnosis of SPCs at large? For the prevention of SPC, guidelines of general cancer prevention are valid because the causes of SPCs for patients not undergoing chemo- or radiotherapy are believed to be the same that causes of primary cancers.²⁰ For early detection, medical follow-up for second melanoma is a normal dermatological and oncological practice, which might have contributed to the present large numbers of second melanomas – close monitoring of the skin as part of follow-up would increase the likelihood of melanoma diagnosis. However, this probably also allows for earlier diagnosis and less melanoma mortality. Family history of melanoma should signal vigilance for clinical follow-up.^{21,22} Our recent study showed that a family history of cancer X is a risk factor of second cancer X in melanoma patients.⁷ Common SPCs with increased familial risks in melanoma patients included prostate, breast, colorectal and squamous cell skin cancers, for which screening methods would be available.⁷ It is therefore important for dermatologists and other health care professionals performing follow-up to inquire about family histories of cancers other than melanoma. Family history plays a role also for lung cancer which is probably largely explained by shared smoking habits.

Strengths and Limitations

This study is based on registered data with practically complete nationwide coverage of medically diagnosed cancers, which enables enough power of detection and provides relatively robust and accurate estimates. Specifically, in Swedish Cancer Registry diagnosis of second cancer is as rigorous as that for the first primary cancer, which mandatorily requests separate and consistent tumor notifications from clinicians and pathologists. According to an ad hoc study on the accuracy of SPC

diagnosis in the Swedish Cancer Registry, 98% of them were observed to be correctly classified.²³ Only one study reported the effects of SPC on the survival of melanoma,⁷ but it did not consider diagnosis of SPC as time-dependent variable, which may generate immortal time bias. Furthermore, SPCs in our study were analysed based on the survival as the first primary cancer, so it has important clinical guidance for melanoma management.

Some information related to melanoma survival is not available in our study, for example the treatment for the patients, although the primary treatment is surgery. The maximal follow-up time in the present study was 13 years (because the TNM classification was taken to use in 2003 in the Swedish Cancer Registry) which is probably too short to gauge the maximal proportions of SPCs. We predict that the full scope of survival disadvantage by SPC is yet to be recognized. There is a small but unfortunate group of patients who are struck by both of the negative predictors, metastases and SPC. However, we were unable to estimate the exact risk due to the current numbers of such patients.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we show here that SPCs are an increasingly common negative prognostic factor for melanoma. Second melanoma is the most common single SPC and early detection of suspicious lesions can save lives but requires rigorous monitoring of skin and lymph nodes. Family history is a risk factor for many SPCs, in addition to melanoma, but how well his knowledge will penetrate the clinical reality may be a challenge. It is a paradox in cancer medicine that favorable survival comes along with an increasing risk of SPCs, thus expanding the frontier in the fight against cancer deaths.

Data Access, Responsibility, and Analysis

KH, GZ had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Author Contributions

Design: KH, GZ. Acquisition of data: JS, KS. Statistical analysis and interpretation: GZ, SC, KH, AF, AH. Manuscript writing: KH and all other authors. Approval of the final text: All authors. All authors agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that

questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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Disclosure

A.H. is shareholder in Targovax ASA. A.H. is an employee and shareholder in TILT Biotherapeutics Ltd. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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